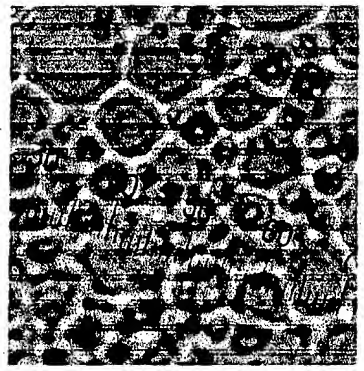


Exhibit 1: The gelatine layer surrounding the emulsion droplets as seen under a polarized-light microscope (X400)

Exhibit 2: The laser confocal microscopy of the emulsion, which shows that the layer is indeed composed of gelatine. The gelatine layer is distinguished from the pheromone by labelling the gelatine with FITC (fluorescein isothiocyanate) and dissolving Nile-Red in the pheromone. The following figure at the left shows with both FITC (λ_{ex} = 494 nm, λ_{em} = 520 nm) and Nile-Red (λ_{ex} = 540 nm, λ_{em} = 630 nm) being irradiated while at the right – only FITC is irradiated.

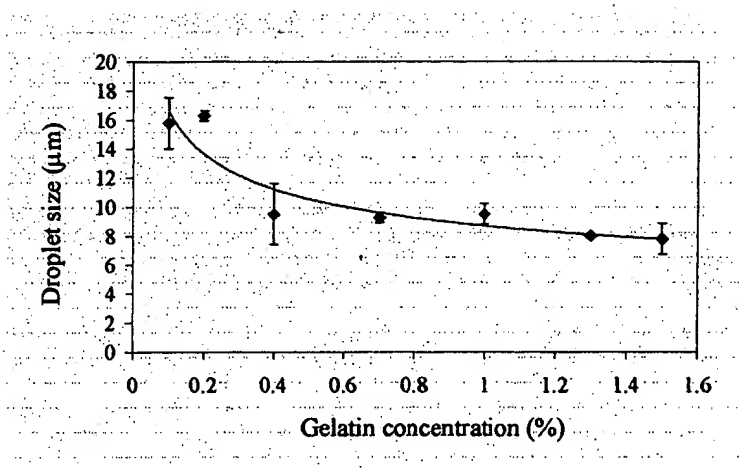


Exhibit 3: Droplet size as a function of gelatine concentration.

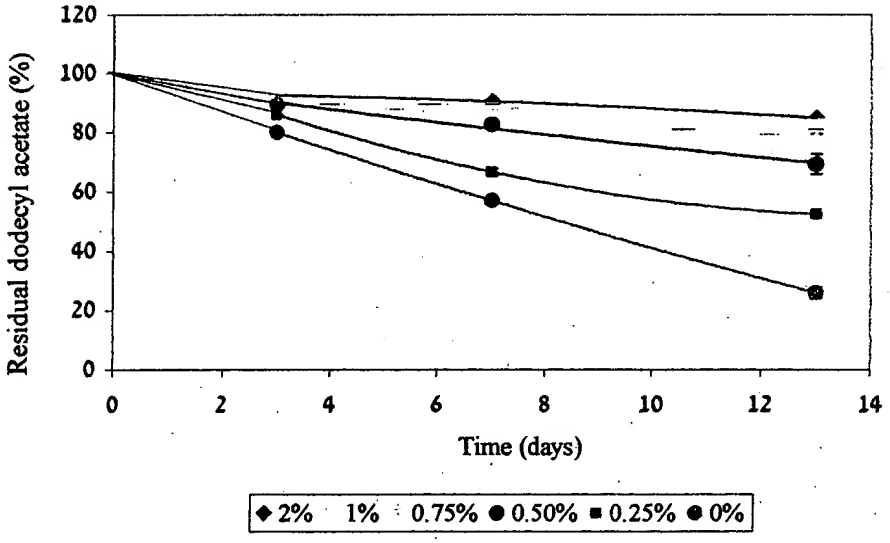
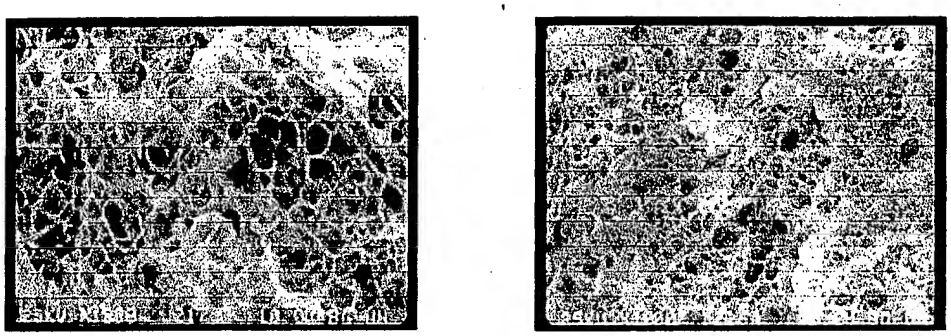


Exhibit 4: The release rate of dodecyl acetate for different concentrations of gelatine in microcapsules.



0.25% gelatin 2% gelatin

Exhibit 5: Scanning electron micrographs of cross-sections of capsules with gelatine of different concentrations.

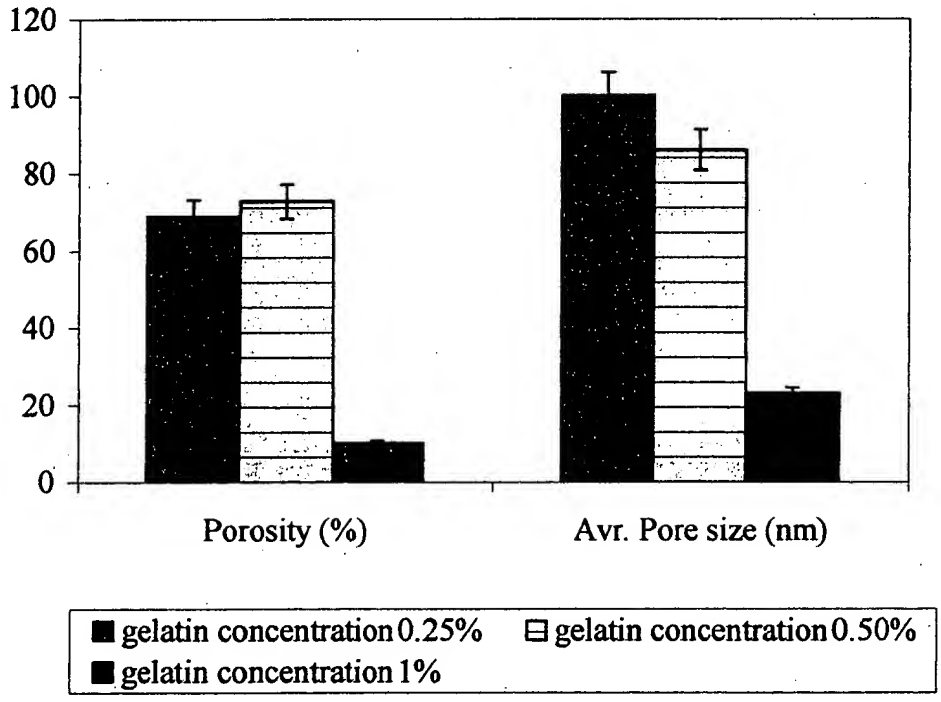


Exhibit 6: Porosity (on the left) and the average pore size of the matrices (on the right) as a function of gelatine concentration.